

Expiration Date: November 30, 2012
Permit Number: 101209
File Number: 70805

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

Northwest Region – Portland Office
2020 SW 4th Ave., Suite 400, Portland, OR 97201
Telephone: (503) 229-5263

Issued pursuant to ORS 468B.050 and The Federal Clean Water Act

ISSUED TO:

Portland General Electric
121 S.W. Salmon Street, 3WTCR05
Portland, OR 97204

SOURCES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT:

**Outfall
Number**
001

**Outfall
Location**
Columbia River
RM 53

Type of Waste

Cooling water, demineralizer back-wash, neutralization tank effluent, oil/water separator effluent, and other miscellaneous waste streams.

FACILITY TYPE & LOCATION:

Beaver Generating Station
80997 Kallunki Road
Clatskanie, OR 97016

RECEIVING STREAM INFORMATION:

Basin: North Coast – Main Stem Columbia
Sub-Basin: Lower Columbia - Clatskanie
Receiving Stream: Columbia River
County: Columbia
LLID: 1228792423014-279840-D

Treatment System Class: NA

Collection System Class: NA

EPA REFERENCE NO: OR002743-0

Permit issued in response to Application No. 974648 received May 31, 2007.
This permit is issued based on the land use findings in the permit record.

Beth Moore

Beth Moore, Acting Manager, Water Quality Source Control
Northwest Region

12/27/07

Date

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

Until this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is authorized to construct, install, modify, or operate a wastewater collection, treatment, control and disposal system and discharge to public waters adequately treated wastewaters only from the authorized discharge point or points established in Schedule A and only in conformance with all the requirements, limitations, and conditions set forth in the attached schedules as follows:

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Unless specifically authorized by this permit, by another NPDES or WPCF permit, or by Oregon Administrative Rule, any other direct or indirect discharge of waste is prohibited, including discharge to waters of the state or an underground injection control system.

SCHEDULE A

1. Waste Discharge Limitations [Not to be exceeded after permit issuance].

a. Outfall 001: Wastewater Discharged to the Columbia River.

PARAMETER	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM
Total Suspended Solids	15 mg/L	30 mg/L
Oil & Grease	10 mg/L	15 mg/L
Excess Thermal Load ¹	1.60 MW	3.95 MW

pH	Must not be outside the range of 6.0 – 9.0
Flow	Must not exceed 1.44 mgd

¹The daily maximum excess thermal load was calculated using the design flow of 1.44 mgd and a maximum daily temperature of 95 °F (35 °C). The monthly average excess thermal load was calculated using a discharge flow of 0.72 mgd and a maximum monthly average temperature of 90 °F (32 °C). Upon approval of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for temperature for this portion of the Columbia River, this permit may be re-opened and new temperature and/or thermal load limits assigned.

b. Outfall 101 (Internal Monitoring Point): Cooling Tower blow-down prior to mixing with other waste streams.

PARAMETER	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM
Free Available Chlorine ²	0.2 mg/L	0.5 mg/L

²Chlorine must not be discharged for more than two hours on any day. Further, there must be no discharge of cooling tower blow-down during chlorination.

c. Outfall 201 (Internal Monitoring Point): Outfall 201 was established to monitor discharges from the six Heat Recovery Steam Generators (HRSGs). HRSG discharges are 100% boiler blow-down, which is defined as a *low volume waste source*, per 40 CFR 423.11 (b). Beginning with this Renewal Permit, Outfall 201 discharges will be limited and monitored at Outfall 301 (Pond B).

d. Outfall 301 (Internal Monitoring Point): The Outfall 301 discharge is monitored at Pond B. This discharge is a collection of *low volume waste sources*³. Discharge limits listed under 40 CFR 423.12 (b) (3) apply.

PARAMETER	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/L	100 mg/L
Oil & Grease	15 mg/L	20 mg/L

³*Low volume waste sources* are collectively considered to be one source, per 40 CFR 423.11 (b); i.e. all waste water from sources not covered by specific limitations otherwise established in this part. Low volume waste sources include, but are not limited to waste water from:

- Wet scrubber air pollution control system,
- Ion exchange water treatment system,
- Water treatment evaporator blow-down,
- Laboratory and sampling streams,
- Boiler blow-down,
- Floor drains,
- Cooling tower basin cleaning wastes, and
- Re-circulating house service water systems.

Sanitary and air conditioning wastes are not included.

e. Outfall 401 (Internal Monitoring Point): Storm water discharge from the tank farm oil-water separator prior to mixing with other waste streams.

PARAMETER	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/L	100 mg/L
Oil & Grease	15 mg/L	20 mg/L

2. Corrosion Inhibitors. Zinc and chromates must not be used as corrosion inhibitors, except in closed systems.
3. No PCB Discharge. There must be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those used for transformer fluid.
4. Mixing Zone. Except as provided for in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-045-0080, no wastes may be discharged and no activities may be conducted that violate Water Quality Standards as adopted in OAR 340-041-0104, except in the defined mixing zone:

The allowable mixing zone (MZ) is that portion of the Columbia River within 200 feet of the point of discharge. The zone of immediate dilution (ZID) is defined as that portion of the Columbia River within 20 feet of the discharge point.

SCHEDULE B

1. **Minimum Monitoring and Reporting Requirements** (unless otherwise approved in writing by the Department).

The permittee must monitor the parameters as specified below at the locations indicated. The laboratory used by the permittee to analyze samples shall have a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program to verify the accuracy of sample analysis. If QA/QC requirements are not met for any analysis, the results must be included in the report, but not used in calculations required by this permit. When possible, the permittee shall re-sample in a timely manner for parameters failing the QA/QC requirements, analyze the samples, and report the results.

- a. Outfall 001: Wastewater Discharge to the Columbia River

ITEM OR PARAMETER	MINIMUM FREQUENCY ¹	TYPE OF SAMPLE
Flow	Continuous	Recording
Temperature	Continuous	Recording
Total Suspended Solids	1/Week	Grab
Oil & Grease	1/Week	Grab
pH	1/Week	Grab
Daily Maximum Temperature	1/Day	Reading
Daily Average Temperature	1/Day	Calculation
Daily Maximum Excess Thermal Load ²	1/Day	Calculation
Monthly Average Excess Thermal Load ²	1/Month	Calculation

¹When discharging.

²Calculation of excess thermal loads

- Daily maximum temperature reading and daily average temperature calculation must be recorded on a daily basis.
- The daily maximum excess thermal load must be calculated using the daily maximum temperature and the corresponding flow rate when the maximum temperature was recorded.
- The monthly average excess thermal load must be calculated using the average of the daily average temperatures and the average of the daily average flows during the month.
- If the calculation results in a thermal load value less than zero, the results must be recorded as zero.

Daily maximum and monthly average excess thermal loads must be calculated using the formula below:

$$H = \rho C_p Q (\Delta T) (1000 \text{ L/m}^3) \{1\text{W}/1\text{J/s}\} (1 \text{ MW}/10^6 \text{ W}) = \text{MW}$$

Where:

H = Excess thermal load {Megawatts (MW)}

ρ = Density of water (1.0 kg/L)

C_p = Specific heat of water (4182 Joules/kg-°C)

Q = Discharge flow (meters³/sec)

ΔT = Daily maximum effluent temperature or average of daily average temperature (°C) minus criterion (20 °C) for calculation of daily maximum or monthly average excess thermal load, respectively.

- b. Outfall 101 (Internal Monitoring Point): Cooling Tower blow-down prior to mixing with other waste streams.

ITEM OR PARAMETER	MINIMUM FREQUENCY	TYPE OF SAMPLE
Flow	Daily During Blow-down	Estimate
Free Available Chlorine	Prior to Initiating Blow-down After Chlorination	Grab

- c. Outfall 201 (Internal Monitoring Point): Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG) blow-down is combined with other *low volume waste sources* at Outfall 301 (see below).

- d. Outfall 301 (Internal Monitoring Point): *Low volume waste sources*.

ITEM OR PARAMETER	MINIMUM FREQUENCY ¹	TYPE OF SAMPLE
Oil & Grease	2/Month	Grab
TSS	2/Month	Grab

¹When discharging.

- e. Outfall 401 (Internal Monitoring Point): Storm water discharge from the tank farm oil-water separator prior to mixing with other waste streams.

ITEM OR PARAMETER	MINIMUM FREQUENCY ¹	TYPE OF SAMPLE
Oil & Grease	2/Month	Grab
TSS	2/Month	Grab

¹When discharging.

2. **Reporting Requirements**

- a. **Reporting Monitoring Results.** Monitoring results must be reported on approved forms. Since daily monitoring is required for some pollutants, the permittee must submit a spread sheet that contains the necessary data in addition to the USEPA discharge monitoring form. Reports must be submitted to the Department's Northwest Region - Portland Office by the 15th day of the following month.
- b. **Reporting of Non-detect Sample Results.** For all pollutants, if a value is less than the permit limit and less than the minimum quantitative level (MQL), the permittee must report Non-Detect (ND) and detection level in mg/L for the parameter. For example, if the MQL for a pollutant is 10 µg/L and the value of the analytical result is below the MQL, the permittee must report ND (0.010 mg/L) on the Discharge Monitoring Report. For compliance purposes, one-half of the MQL may be used as the value for analytical results below the MQL.
- c. **Supervision.** State monitoring reports must include the name and signature of the person assigned by the permittee to ensure compliance with the collection, testing, discharge, and reporting requirements listed in Schedules A and B of this permit.
- d. **Monitoring Records Prepared in Ink.** All bench sheets, laboratory analysis sheets, and other records to support the data reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) must be prepared in ink. Pencil entries or *liquid paper* corrections shall be prohibited by appropriate laboratory operating procedures. Changes to any supporting records that may be required to correct the original data must be made by lining through the original data. The date of the change and the initials of the individual making the change must be recorded in ink adjacent to the change.

SCHEDULE C
COMPLIANCE CONDITIONS AND SCHEDULES
(NOT APPLICABLE)

SCHEDULE D
SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. **Re-Opening of Permit.** This permit may be reopened for the inclusion of additional limitations, monitoring requirements, or both. Upon completion of a Total Maximum Load (TMDL) for the Lower Columbia River, and the assignment of a Waste Load Allocation (WLA) to the permittee, the WLA shall be incorporated into this permit, or a subsequent permit renewal.
2. **Continue Effluent Temperature Reduction.** The permittee's effluent Temperature Management Plan and Alternatives Analysis (TMP/AA) document for the Beaver Plant was approved by the Department on October 14, 2003. Permittee must continue its current program for temperature management/reduction, as outlined in the TMP/AA.
3. **Solids Management.** Filter back-wash solids, sludge, dirt, sand, silt, or other pollutants separated from or resulting from the treatment of intake or supply water must not be discharged to surface waters without first receiving adequate treatment for removal of pollutants. Solids must be treated in accordance with the Solids Management Plan submitted to the Department. No substantial changes must be made to the Solids Management Plan without prior written approval from the Department.
4. **Storm Water Management.** Storm water discharge from areas where chemicals and oils are transferred and stored will be discharged in accordance with the limitations and monitoring requirements established in schedules A and B of this permit.

Storm water from the tank farm is directed to the tank farm oil-water separator during normal storm events. During intense storm events, storm water from the tank farm may be directed directly to the holding ponds. When storm water from the tank farm is discharged directly to the holding ponds, the permittee must visually inspect the holding ponds to determine if there is oil sheen. If there is oil sheen, the permitted must take appropriate action to prevent the discharge of waste water containing oil sheen.

5. **Contingency Plan and Employee Education.** An adequate contingency plan for handling spills and unplanned discharges must be in place at all times. An employee education program must also be in place. A continuing program of employee orientation and education must be maintained to ensure that employees are aware of the need for good in-plant controls and quick and proper action in the event of a spill or an accident.
6. **Designated Personnel.** Properly qualified personnel must be designated to carry out the operation and maintenance of the waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems.
7. **Notification of Malfunctions.** The permittee shall notify the DEQ Northwest Region - Portland Office [telephone: (503) 229-5263] in accordance with the response times noted in the General Conditions of this permit (Schedule F), of any malfunction so that corrective action can be coordinated between the permittee and the Department.

**SCHEDULE E
PRETREATMENT
(NOT APPLICABLE)**

**SCHEDULE F
NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS – INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES**

SECTION A. STANDARD CONDITIONS

1. **Duty to Comply with Permit**
The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition is a violation of the Clean Water Act, Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 468B.025, and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 122.41(a), and grounds for an enforcement action. Failure to comply is also grounds for the Department to modify, revoke, or deny renewal of a permit.
2. **Penalties for Water Pollution and Permit Condition Violations**
ORS 468.140 allows the Department to impose civil penalties up to \$10,000 per day for violation of a term, condition, or requirement of a permit. Additionally 40 CFR 122.41 (A) provides that any person who violates any permit condition, term, or requirement may be subject to a federal civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation.

Under ORS 468.943 and 40 CFR 122.41(a), unlawful water pollution, if committed by a person with criminal negligence, is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000 imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues is a separately punishable offense.

Under ORS 468.946, a person who knowingly discharges, places, or causes to be placed any waste into the waters of the state or in a location where the waste is likely to escape into the waters of the state is subject to a Class B felony punishable by a fine not to exceed \$200,000 and up to 10 years in prison. Additionally, under 40 CFR 122.41(a) any person who knowingly discharges, places, or causes to be placed any waste into the waters of the state or in a location where the waste is likely to escape into the waters of the state is subject to a federal civil penalty not to exceed \$100,000, and up to 6 years in prison.
3. **Duty to Mitigate**
The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. In addition, upon request of the Department, the permittee must correct any adverse impact on the environment or human health resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.
4. **Duty to Reapply**
If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and have the permit renewed. The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

The Department may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date.
5. **Permit Actions**
This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Violation of any term, condition, or requirement of this permit, a rule, or a statute
 - b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all material facts
 - c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge
 - d. The permittee is identified as a Designated Management Agency or allocated a wasteload under a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)
 - e. New information or regulations
 - f. Modification of compliance schedules
 - g. Requirements of permit reopener conditions

- h. Correction of technical mistakes made in determining permit conditions
- i. Determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment
- j. Other causes as specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64, and 124.5

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation or reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

6. **Toxic Pollutants**
The permittee must comply with any applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 340-041-0033 for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
7. **Property Rights and Other Legal Requirements**
The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, or authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of any other private rights, or any infringement of federal, tribal, state, or local laws or regulations.
8. **Permit References**
Except for effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act and OAR 340-041-0033 for toxic pollutants, all rules and statutes referred to in this permit are those in effect on the date this permit is issued.
9. **Permit Fees**
The permittee must pay the fees required by Oregon Administrative Rules.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. **Proper Operation and Maintenance**
The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
2. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**
For industrial or commercial facilities, upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee must, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It is not a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
3. **Bypass of Treatment Facilities**
 - a. **Definitions**
 - (1) "Bypass" means intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facility. The term "bypass" does not apply if the diversion does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, provided the diversion is to allow essential maintenance to assure efficient operation or the diversion is due to nonuse of nonessential treatment units or processes at the treatment facility.
 - (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities or treatment processes that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - b. **Prohibition of bypass.**
 - (1) Bypass is prohibited unless:
 - (a) Bypass was necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been

- installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - (c) The permittee submitted notices and requests as required under General Condition B.3.c.
 - (2) The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects and any alternatives to bypassing, when the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in General Condition B.3.b.(1).
 - c. Notice and request for bypass.
 - (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, a written notice must be submitted to the Department at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in General Condition D.5.
4. Upset
- a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
 - b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of General Condition B.4.c are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in General Condition D.5, hereof (24-hour notice); and
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under General Condition A.3 hereof.
 - d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
5. Treatment of Single Operational Upset
- For purposes of this permit, A Single Operational Upset that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter will be treated as a single violation. A single operational upset is an exceptional incident that causes simultaneous, unintentional, unknowing (not the result of a knowing act or omission), temporary noncompliance with more than one Clean Water Act effluent discharge pollutant parameter. A single operational upset does not include Clean Water Act violations involving discharge without a NPDES permit or noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed or inadequate treatment facilities. Each day of a single operational upset is a violation.
6. Overflows from Wastewater Conveyance Systems
- a. Definitions
 - (1) "Overflow" means the diversion and discharge of waste streams from any portion of the wastewater conveyance system through a designed overflow device or structure, other than discharges to the wastewater treatment facility.
 - (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the conveyance system which causes it to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of an overflow.
 - (3) "Uncontrolled overflow" means the diversion of waste streams other than through a designed overflow device or structure.
 - b. Prohibition of overflows. Overflows are prohibited unless:
 - (1) Overflows were unavoidable to prevent an uncontrolled overflow, loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

- (2) There were no feasible alternatives to the overflows, such as the use of auxiliary conveyance systems, or maximization of conveyance system storage; and
 - (3) The overflows are the result of an upset as defined in General Condition B.4. and meeting all requirements of this condition.
 - c. Uncontrolled overflows are prohibited where wastewater is likely to escape or be carried into the waters of the State by any means.
 - d. Reporting required. Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Department, all overflows and uncontrolled overflows must be reported orally to the Department within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow. Reporting procedures are described in more detail in General Condition D.5.
7. Public Notification of Effluent Violation or Overflow
If effluent limitations specified in this permit are exceeded or an overflow occurs, upon request by the Department, the permittee must take such steps as are necessary to alert the public about the extent and nature of the discharge. Such steps may include, but are not limited to, posting of the river at access points and other places, news releases, and paid announcements on radio and television.
8. Removed Substances
Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state, causing nuisance conditions, or creating a public health hazard.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling
Sampling and measurements taken as required herein must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples must be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit, and shall be taken, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points may not be changed without notification to and the approval from the Department.
2. Flow Measurements
Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices must be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices must be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected must be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.
3. Monitoring Procedures
Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
4. Penalties of Tampering
The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit may, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment is a fine not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both.
5. Reporting of Monitoring Results
Monitoring results must be summarized each month on a Discharge Monitoring Report form approved by the Department. The reports must be submitted monthly and are to be mailed, delivered or otherwise transmitted by the 15th day of the following month unless specifically approved otherwise in Schedule B of this permit.
6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee
If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 part CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report. Such increased frequency must also be indicated. For a pollutant parameter that may be sampled more than once per day (e.g., Total Chlorine Residual), only the average daily value must be recorded unless otherwise specified in this permit.

7. **Averaging of Measurements**
Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements must utilize an arithmetic mean, except for bacteria which shall be averaged as specified in this permit.
8. **Retention of Records**
The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including: all calibration, maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.
9. **Records Contents**
Records of monitoring information must include:
 - a. The date, exact place, time, and methods of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - f. The results of such analyses.
10. **Inspection and Entry**
The permittee must allow the Department or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials to:
 - a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by state law, any substances or parameters at any location.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. **Planned Changes**
The permittee must comply with OAR chapter 340, division 52, "Review of Plans and Specifications" and 40 CFR Section 122.41(l) (1). Except where exempted under OAR chapter 340, division 52, no construction, installation, or modification involving disposal systems, treatment works, sewerage systems, or common sewers may be commenced until the plans and specifications are submitted to and approved by the Department. The permittee must give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alternations or additions to the permitted facility.
2. **Anticipated Noncompliance**
The permittee must give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
3. **Transfers**
This permit may be transferred to a new permittee provided the transferee acquires a property interest in the permitted activity and agrees in writing to fully comply with all the terms and conditions of the permit and the rules of the Commission. No permit may be transferred to a third party without prior written approval from the Department. The Department may require modification, revocation, and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR Section 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory). The permittee must notify the Department when a transfer of property interest takes place.
4. **Compliance Schedule**
Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance must include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirements.
5. **Twenty-Four Hour Reporting**
The permittee must report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally (by telephone) within 24 hours, unless otherwise specified in this permit, from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. During normal

business hours, the Department's Regional office must be called. Outside of normal business hours, the Department must be contacted at 1-800-452-0311 (Oregon Emergency Response System).

A written submission must also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. Pursuant to ORS 468.959 (3) (a), if the permittee is establishing an affirmative defense of upset or bypass to any offense under ORS 468.922 to 468.946, delivered written notice must be made to the Department or other agency with regulatory jurisdiction within 4 (four) calendar days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain:

- a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
- b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
- c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
- d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and
- e. Public notification steps taken, pursuant to General Condition B.6

The following must be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

- f. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit;
- g. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit;
- h. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in this permit; and
- i. Any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment.

The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

6. Other Noncompliance

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under General Condition D.4 or D.5, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must contain:

- a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
- b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
- c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
- d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

7. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee must furnish to the Department within a reasonable time any information that the Department may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee must also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

Other Information: When the permittee becomes aware that it has failed to submit any relevant facts or has submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Department, it must promptly submit such facts or information.

8. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the Department must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.22.

9. Falsification of Information

Under ORS 468.953, any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, is subject to a Class C felony punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100,000 per violation and up to 5 years in prison. Additionally, according to 40 CFR 122.41(k)(2), any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a federal civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

10. Changes to Discharges of Toxic Pollutant

The permittee must notify the Department as soon as it knows or have reason to believe of the following:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 μ g/l);

- (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 μ g/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μ g/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.21(g)(7); or
 - (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.44(f).
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
- (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μ g/l);
 - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.21(g)(7); or
 - (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.44(f).

SECTION E. DEFINITIONS

1. BOD means five-day biochemical oxygen demand.
2. TSS means total suspended solids.
3. "Bacteria" includes but is not limited to fecal coliform bacteria, total coliform bacteria, and E. coli bacteria.
4. FC means fecal coliform bacteria.
5. Total residual chlorine means combined chlorine forms plus free residual chlorine
6. Technology based permit effluent limitations means technology-based treatment requirements as defined in 40 CFR Section 125.3, and concentration and mass load effluent limitations that are based on minimum design criteria specified in OAR Chapter 340, Division 41.
7. mg/l means milligrams per liter.
8. kg means kilograms.
9. m³/d means cubic meters per day.
10. MGD means million gallons per day.
11. 24-hour Composite sample means a combination of at least six discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of the facility over a 24 hour period. Four (rather than six) aliquots should be collected for volatile organics analyses. The composite must be flow or time proportional, whichever is more appropriate. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.
12. Grab sample means an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.
13. Quarter means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December.
14. Month means calendar month.
15. Week means a calendar week of Sunday through Saturday.